



CHAPEL HILL POLICE DEPARTMENT

QUARTERLY REPORT

QUARTER 1, FY2022

(July-September, 2021)



CHAPEL HILL POLICE DEPARTMENT



Quarterly Report
July-September 2021

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CHAPEL HILL POLICE DEPARTMENT



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Professional Standards

The department investigates all complaints and contacts.

Citizen complaints are investigated by the employee's direct supervisor or the Office of Professional Standards, depending on the seriousness and complexity of the alleged violation. Similarly, all citizen contacts are referred to the employee's direct supervisor for review.

These reviews are broken down into 4 categories:

- Demeanor
- Use of force
- Improper conduct
- Pursuits

Demeanor reviews deal with allegations that an officer was rude or treated a community member unprofessionally.

Anytime an officer uses force, it must be documented and reviewed.

Improper conduct reviews are conducted when it has been alleged that an officer has violated a policy or law.

Finally, all vehicle pursuits are carefully documented then reviewed to ensure compliance with department policy and state law and to identify any training opportunities.

Internal Reviews

	Demeanor	Use of Force	Improper Conduct	Pursuit
1st Quarter 2022	0	12	4	0

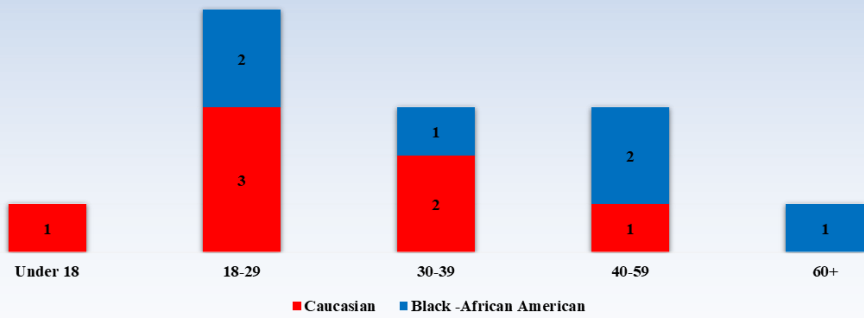
No disciplinary actions were taken as a result of internal reviews or external complaints this quarter.

Use of Force

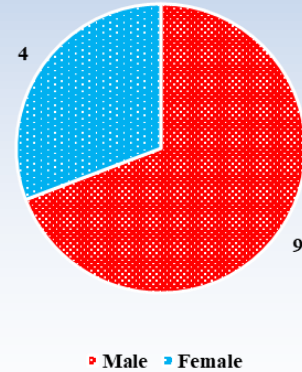
CHPD requires that all uses of force by officers are documented and forwarded for review by both the officer’s immediate supervisor and the entire chain of command. The review process ensures that proper protocols are being observed when officers use force.

Each incident can involve multiple officers and citizens. This quarter, there were 10 officers and 13 people involved in 12 use of force incidents, which represented 0.12% of the 9,574 calls for service.

Force Usage by Race/Age

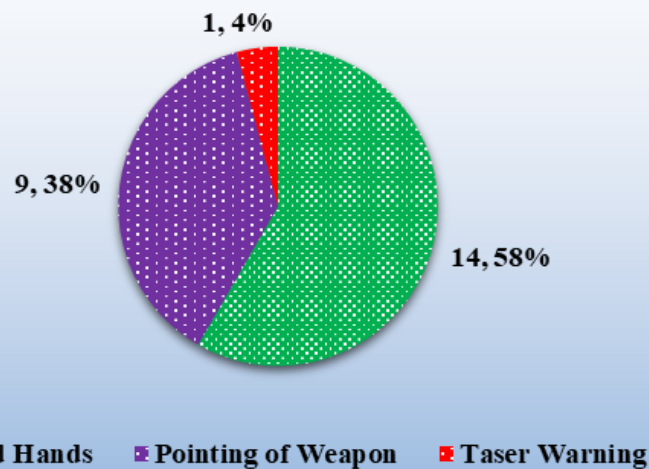


Use of Force by Sex



A single incident can involve multiple uses of force. For example, if two officers are required to restrain a single person resisting arrest, we report that as two distinct uses of force and evaluate each.

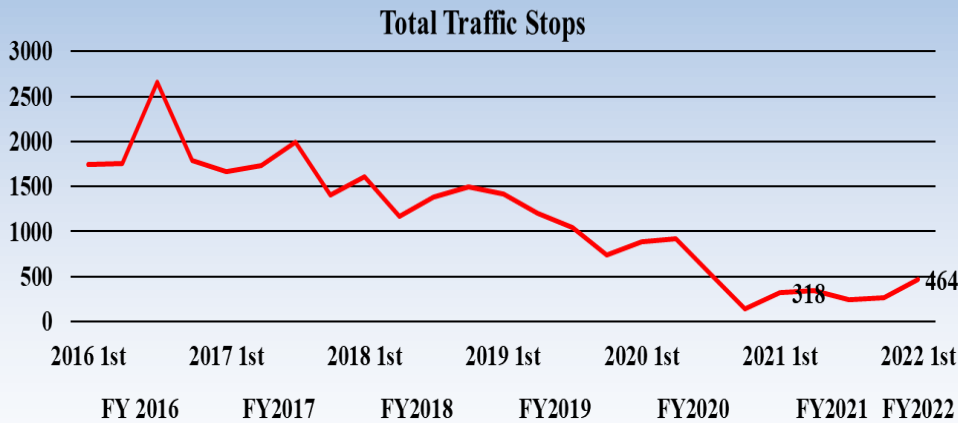
Force Type Usage



For an explanation of use of force type definitions, as well as a summary of all incidents regarding officers using force this quarter, please see the final pages 12 and 13 of this report.

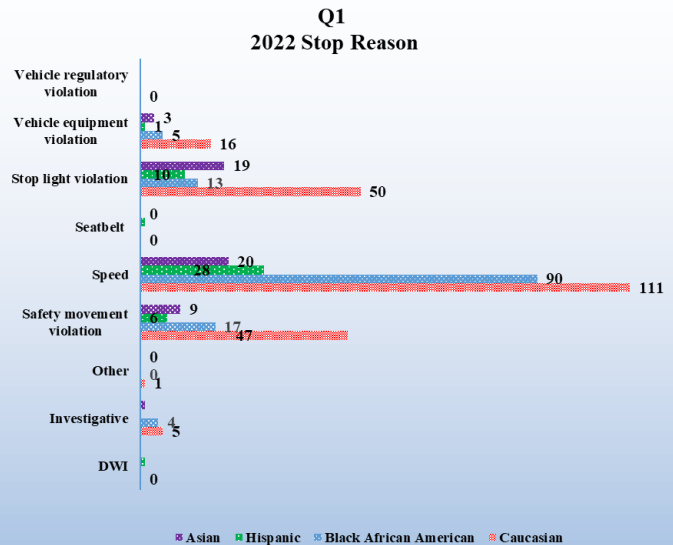
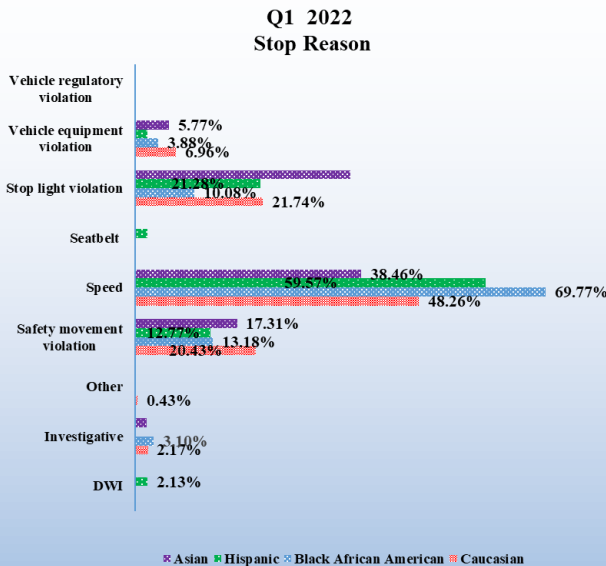
TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT

The goal of traffic enforcement is to keep our roads safe while also ensuring a fair standard of enforcement for motorists. To this end, the department tracks data on all traffic stops so that trends can be identified and addressed in a timely manner. In general, officers are directed to prioritize safety issues above all else when deciding to make a traffic stop.



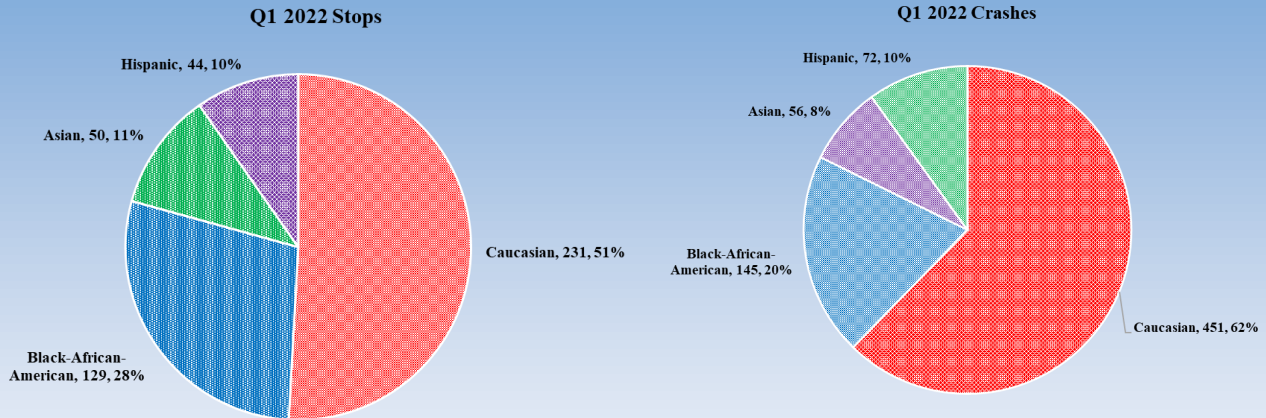
Traffic stops were higher than the same quarter a year ago as a result of increased traffic enforcement as pandemic restrictions subsided.

Below is a breakdown of the raw number of stops by race/ethnicity and by percentage. For example, we stopped 90 Black-African American drivers for speeding this quarter, representing 69.7% of all stops of Black-African American drivers.



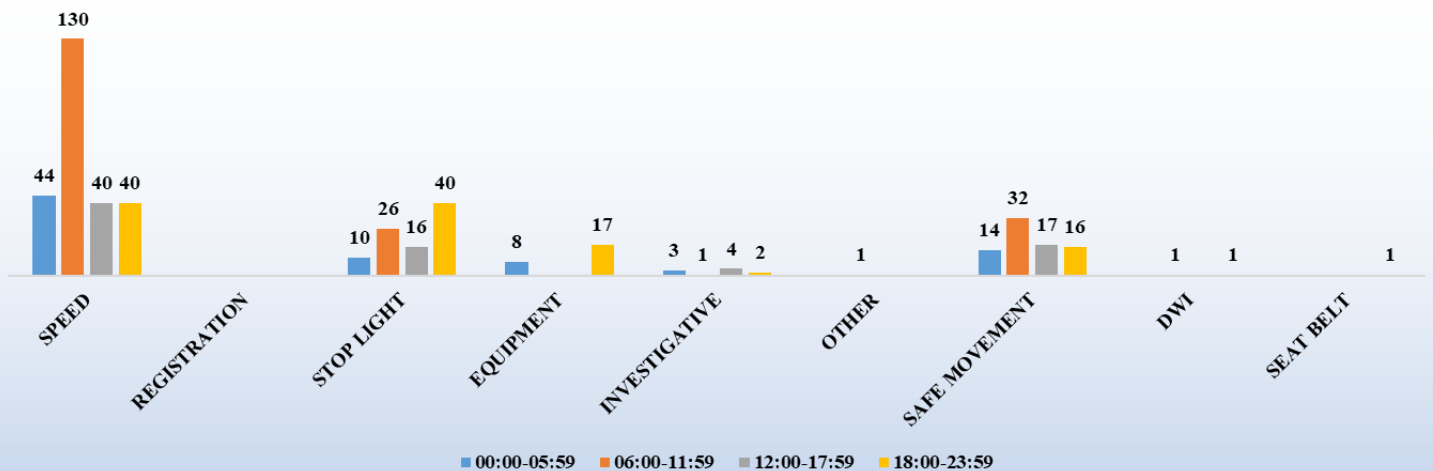
Speed-related stops constitute the majority of stops made by our officers. Vehicle regulatory violation stops were discontinued as of June 2020 and all equipment-related stops this quarter involved safety concerns such as failure to operate headlights at night or operating a vehicle without functioning taillights.

TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT



We use crash data to maintain a picture of the demographics of our roadways. This allows us to more accurately assess our traffic stop data and detect demographic trends. When compared to Chapel Hill’s demographics, we find that Black- African Americans are over-represented on our roadways when compared to the town population (9.7% town population), and Caucasians are underrepresented (72.8% town population).

2022 1st Quarter Stop Reason by Time



Every vehicle equipment stop had a safety component such as failure to operate headlights at night, which is why they occurred during early morning and late night hours. Not all stop reasons correspond to the resulting action. For example, a driver may be stopped for speeding, found to be under the influence of alcohol, and arrested for DWI.

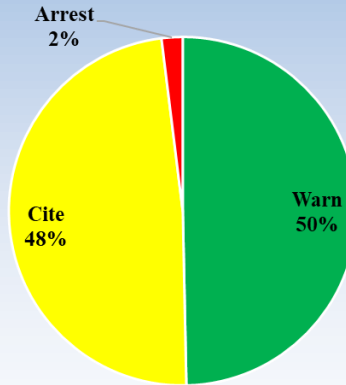
Key Takeaways:

- The majority of speed related stops occurred between 06:00– 11:59.
- The majority of stop light violations occurred from 18:00-23:59.
- The majority of safe movement violations occurred from 06:00-11:59

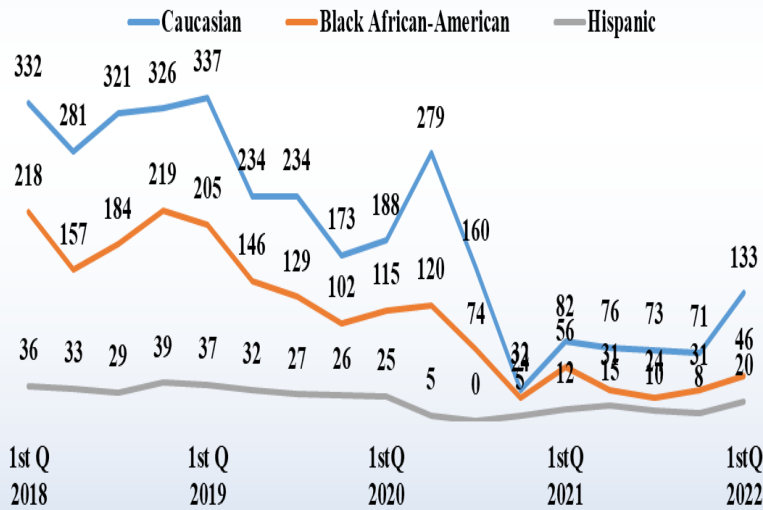
TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT

Officers have discretion in how to address violations during a traffic stop, however, we encourage officers to give out warnings rather than citations and/or arrests. We have tracked these trends over time and have seen a general increase in warnings and a decrease in citations.

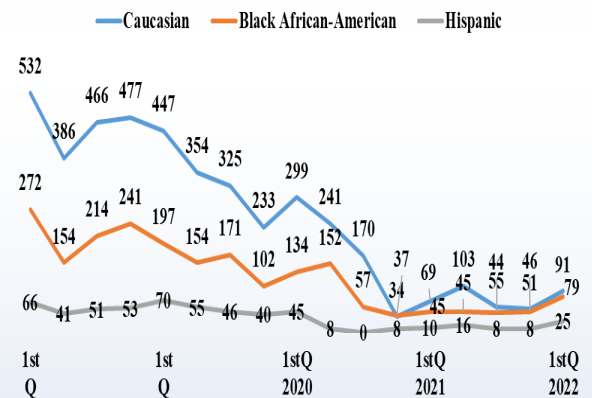
Action Resulting From Traffic Stops



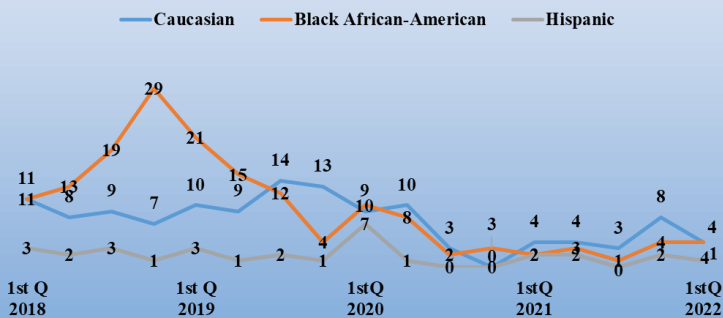
Traffic Stop Warnings Trend by Race



Traffic Stop Citations Trend by Race



Traffic Stop Arrests Trend by Race

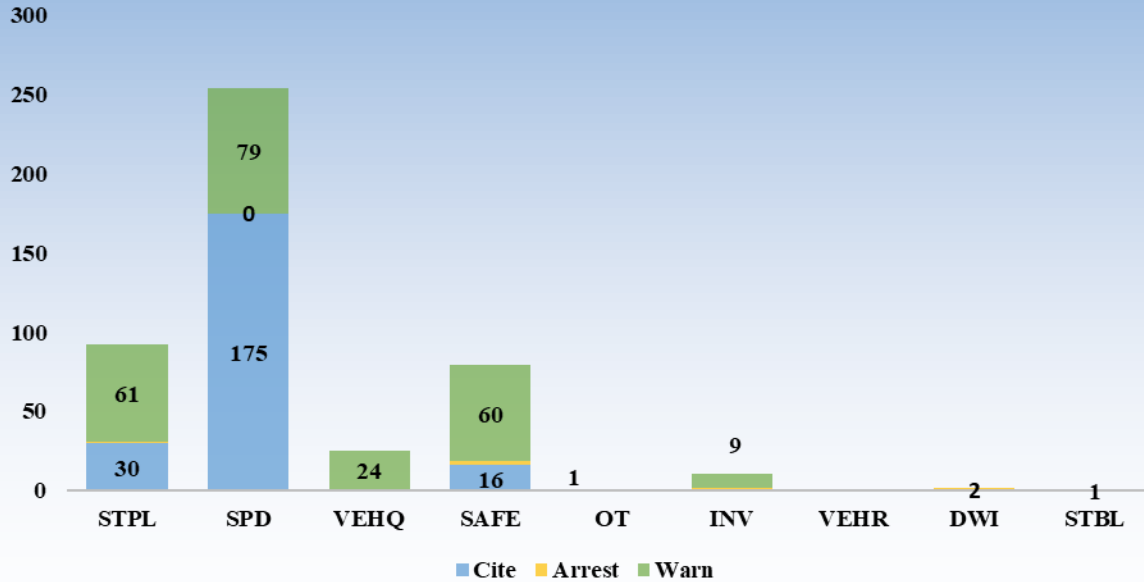


8 drivers were arrested as the result of traffic stops this quarter. 3 Caucasian and 2 Black-African American drivers were arrested for DWI. 1 Black-African American driver was arrested for felony possession of cocaine, and 1 Black-African American and 1 Caucasian driver were arrested for outstanding warrants.

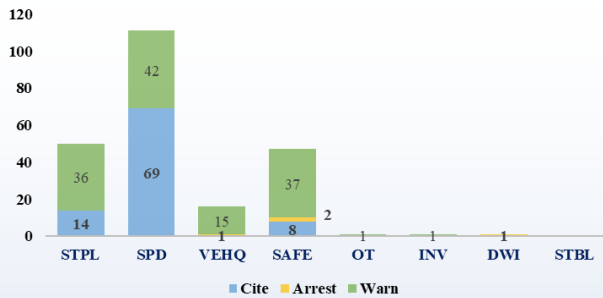
TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT

The department analyzes how different stop types affect outcomes. The graphs below show the outcome (warn, cite, arrest) for each stop type in this quarter.

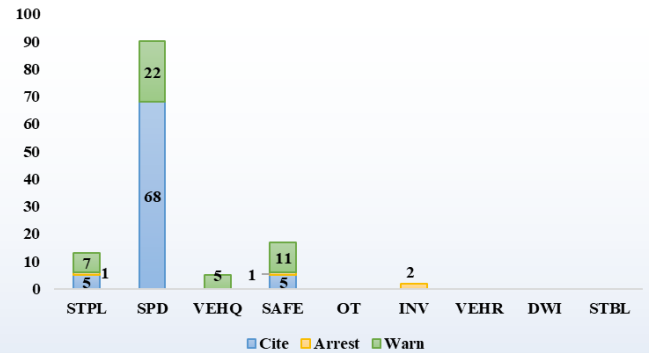
STOP OUTCOME- ALL



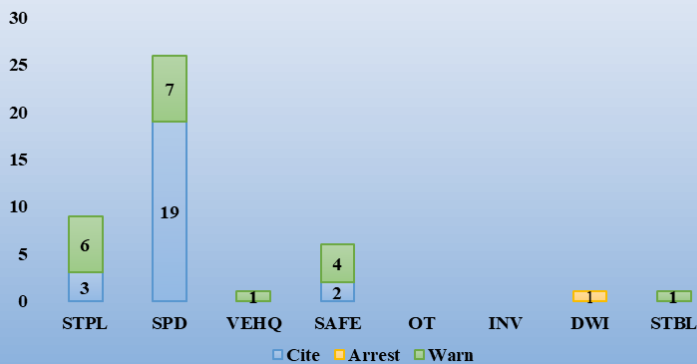
STOP OUTCOME-CAUCASIAN



STOP OUTCOME BLACK-AFRICAN AMERICAN



STOP OUTCOME-HISPANIC

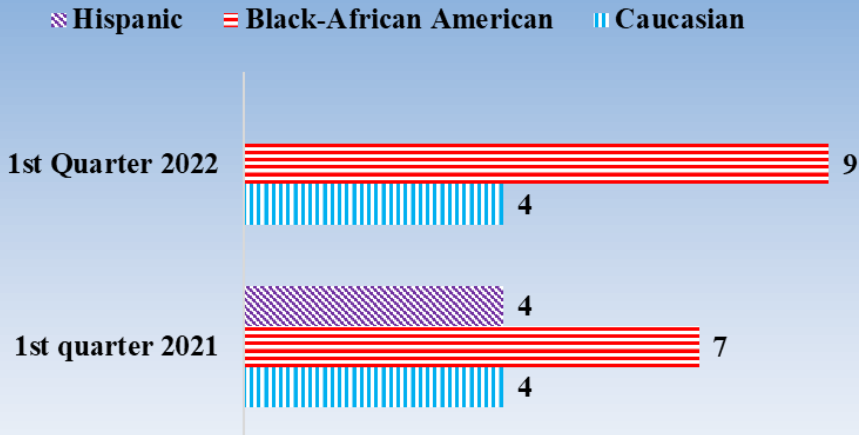


78% of our citations began as speed-related stops. Since June 2020, department policy is to not conduct regulatory stops. All equipment stops were for safety related issues such as failing to operate headlights at night.

* SPD=Speed violations, VEHR=Vehicle registration violations, STPL= Stop light/sign violations, VEHQ= Vehicle equipment violations, INV= Investigative stop, OT= Other, SAFE= Safety, DWI= Driving while intoxicated, STBL= Seatbelt violation

TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT

Searches By Race



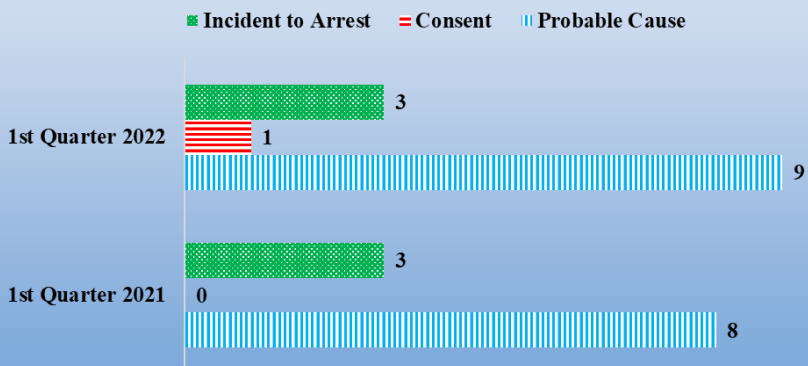
Officers may search a vehicle as a result of a traffic stop under 3 main conditions: when the driver gives consent, when probable cause exists to suspect the driver of having committed a crime, or incident to arrest. CHPD conducted 14 searches as a result of traffic stops this quarter.

Contrabrand Found Quarter 1 2022

Officers found contraband in 8 of the 14 vehicle searches conducted this quarter, or 57% of the total searches conducted.



Searches By Type

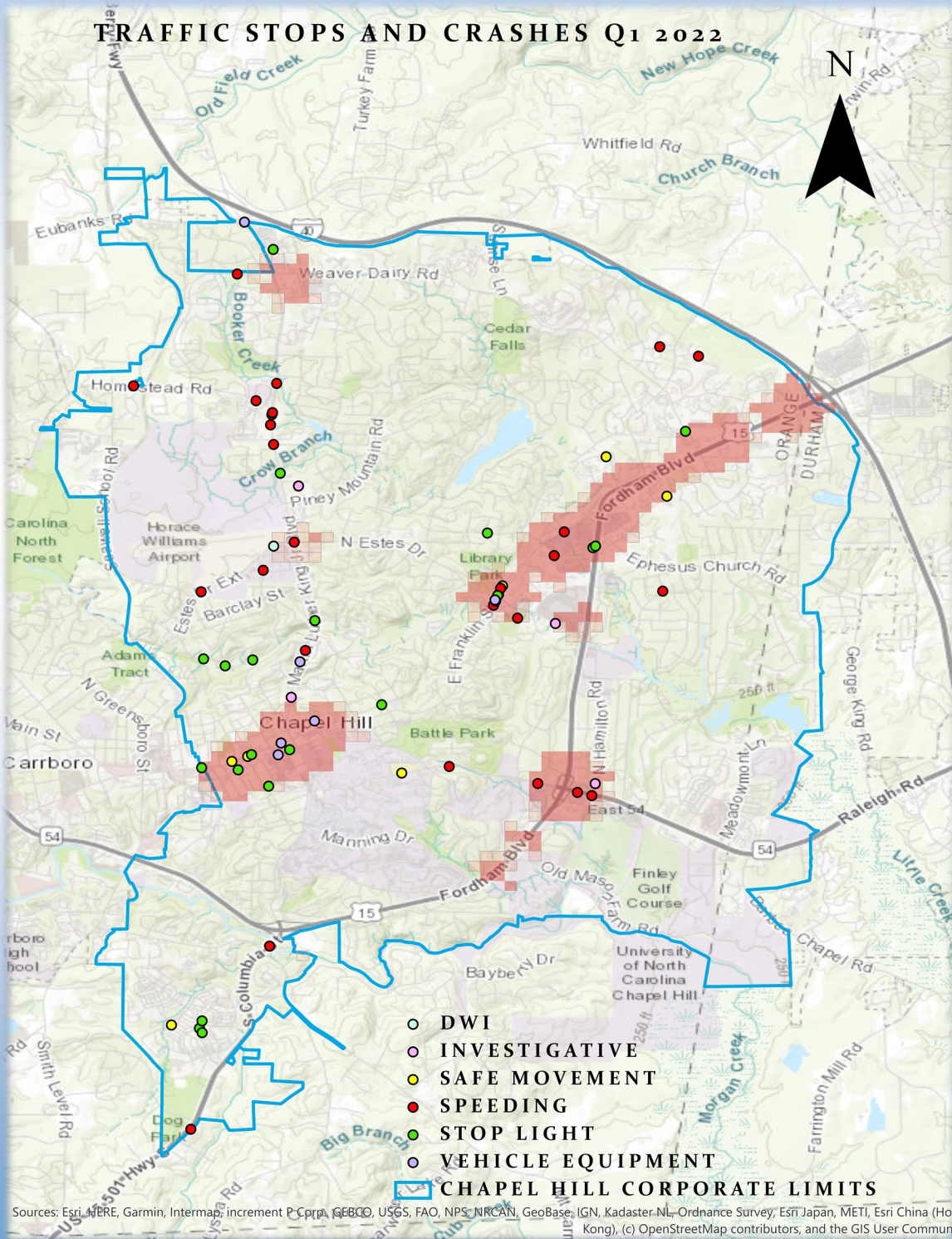


7 of the 9 searches of Black-African Americans were for probable cause, 1 was via consent, and 1 incident to arrest. 2 of the searches of Caucasian drivers were incident to arrest, one was for probable cause, and another was a frisk search. There was 1 probable cause search of an Asian driver.

TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT

Stop Locations

Every traffic stop made by an officer is documented. The map below shows every location where a charge resulted as well as the initial reason for the stop. Red areas are areas of high crash concentration in Quarter 1, 2022. There were a total of 453 crashes this quarter, as compared to 299 in Quarter 1, 2021. The increase is likely due to increased vehicle traffic as COVID impacts lessen.

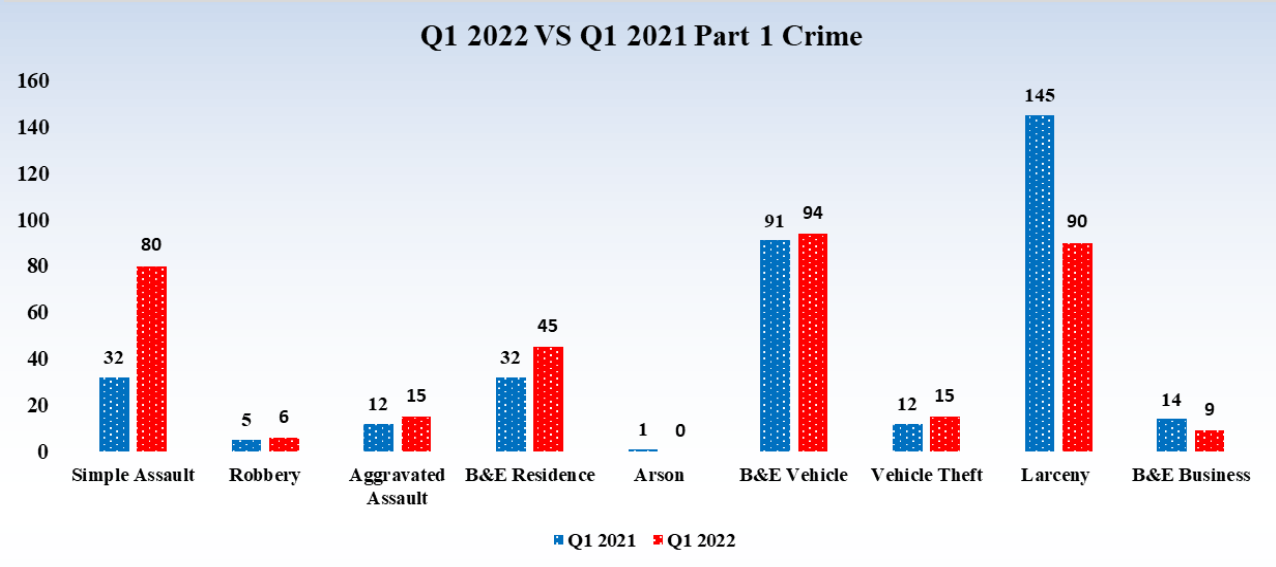


MARIJUANA ENFORCEMENT

Since January 2018, we have tracked marijuana warnings, citations, and arrest data. We emphasize the issuance of verbal warnings for misdemeanor marijuana offenses. CHPD issued no misdemeanor marijuana charges or warnings this quarter.

Part 1 Crime

Below is a look at reported Part 1* crime in Chapel Hill during the first quarter of 2022 when compared to the first quarter of 2021. CHPD tracks crime trends to identify which issues are most pertinent and thus require the greatest degree of focus.



Compared to last year, larcenies fell while simple assaults and B&E to residences rose. A possible reason for the rise in simple assaults is the increase of people moving around in the community compared to last year’s mostly virtual fall semester.



The above graph shows the first quarter of 2022 compared to the final quarter of 2021. There was a significant increase in property crimes when compared to the previous quarter, which coincides with the return of students for fall semester.

*Note: Part 1 crimes refer to the 8 offenses reported to the FBI by all agencies: Murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, larceny, and arson.

Crime Rates

CHPD tracks violent and property crime rates and compares them to the most recent national crime rates. FY22 Quarter 1 statistics are below.

Part 1 Category	Actual Count	(Rate per 100,000 People)
Chapel Hill Property Crime, Q1 2022	294	481
Chapel Hill Violent Crime, Q1 2022	17	27.87
National Property Crime, 2019	7,694,086	2,109
National Violent Crime, 2019	12,473,21	379

Education & Training

This quarter, 72 officers participated in 42 classes for a total of 1,658 training hours. Training included courses on crash investigation, child abuse investigation, and prescription drug investigation.



Alcohol Enforcement

The Chapel Hill Police Department is a key partner of the Campus & Community Coalition to Reduce the Negative Impacts of High Risk Drinking. The Coalition’s overall goals are to reduce the negative outcomes associated with high risk drinking and to promote a vibrant downtown community. The Coalition uses synergistic strategies that address enforcement, education, and policy change. Chapel Hill Police Department supports all three of these strategy areas.

Alcohol Law Enforcement Response Team (ALERT)

The Alcohol Law Enforcement Response Team (ALERT) is a multi-jurisdictional law enforcement partnership between the Chapel Hill and Carrboro police departments, UNC-PD, along with support from NC Alcohol Law Enforcement, designed to enforce state and local alcohol laws utilizing teams of officers conducting, high visibility enforcement operations. 3 ALERT operations were conducted this quarter. 1 fraudulent use of ID resulted, and 47 people were referred to the Orange County Pre-Arrest Diversion (OCPAD) program as a result of alcohol violations. All OCPAD referrals and the single charge were of Caucasian subjects with the exception of 1 Asian, 1 Hispanic, and 1 Indian subject.

Community Events

Below is a summary of the Community Events CHPD officers attended or coordinated this quarter.

- **Food Distribution** – In partnership with the Seymour Center, Officers continued delivering meals to seniors 3 times per week and Food boxes once a month. In addition, Officers assisted with weekly food distribution at Eubanks Park and Ride and monthly PORCH food distribution.
- **Residential/Business Security Surveys** - Officers met with business owners and citizens to conduct safety/security assessments of property (5 conducted).
- **Community Outreach** – The Chapel Hill Police Department hosted the annual National Night Out event at the Hargrave Community Center. The focus of the event is to encourage everyone to get out and get to know their neighbors while promoting community safety.
- **Community Outreach-** Chapel Hill Police partnered with the Chapel Hill Fire Department, Chapel Hill-Carrboro City Schools, Empowerment Inc., Orange Chatham Association of Realtors, and NC Realtors for a beautification project in the Northside district. The mission was to clean up and enhance the curb appeal of houses in the area. A few of our officers volunteered to help Habitat for Humanity (Orange County, NC) build a home for a community member. Their mission was to bring people together to build homes, communities, and hope. Chapel Hill Police joined members of the Chapel Hill, Carrboro, and UNC Community for the Good Neighbor Initiative. They engaged student and non-student residents of the downtown residential neighborhoods in a proactive approach aimed at improving relationships and quality of life in these areas.
- **Community Outreach-** Officer participated in the celebration of a beloved community member's 100th birthday. They assisted with traffic control for a motorcade assembled to recognize this milestone and joyous event.
- **Community Outreach-** Chapel Hill Police gathered with other town departments and leaders along with community members to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the Sept. 11th tragedies in New York City, Washington, D.C., and Stonycreek Township, Pa. Officers conducted school lockdown drills at St. Thomas More and Scroggs Elementary School. They worked with school administrators to ensure students and teachers know how to respond to emergencies on campus.
- **Personal Safety/Situational Awareness Meetings** – Officers met with sororities, apartment complexes, and local businesses to provide attendees personal safety tips. In addition, officers discussed the importance of situation awareness. Being alert and conscious to your surrounding is essential for everyone's personal safety. Over the course of these meetings, officers spoke to a couple hundred students and community members.
- **Community Meetings** Officers attended the monthly Orange Co. Safe Kids Coalition meeting. Officers received training on reading data and interpreting crime trends via a Crime Prevention Webinar. Officers also continued with ongoing discussions with the TOCH technical support unit regarding the installation of security cameras in the new town parking deck under construction.
- **Youth Outreach** – Officers participated in the Bike Rodeo at the RENA Community Center and the New Horizon Church where they distributed helmets and discussed bicycle safety with the kids in the community. Officers constructed obstacles courses for the youth and demonstrated how to properly ride a bicycle. kids to observe and learn the different skills and tasks police canines perform. students and parents to school from different locations in the surrounding neighborhoods.

Force Type Definitions

Baton—Use or implied use of expandable baton.

Knee Strike—Officer strikes a subject with their knee.

K-9 Deployment—Use or implied use of a K-9 to apprehend a subject.

Hard Hands—Officer uses their hands to physically control subject. Such as restraining a limb or taking the subject to the ground.

Hand Strikes—Officer strikes a subject with their hand.

Strike Object—Officer utilizes an object to strike the subject, such as a flashlight.

Taser Warning—Officer implies the use of a Taser verbally or by pointing.

Taser Deployment—Taser discharged to apprehend a subject.

OC Spray—Officer utilizes Oleoresin Capsicum (Pepper) spray.

Pointing of Weapon—The officer pointed their weapon at a subject.

SUMMARY OF USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS

- **Format- Incident type: Description(Force type, number of officers involved, race/sex of citizens involved)**
- **Assist other agency-** Officers located a subject who had been involuntarily committed but who had walked off from the hospital. As officers tried to restrain her, she began hitting the officers with her fists. Officers were able to grab her arms to gain control of her and to place handcuffs on her. (Hard hands, 2 officers, 1 Caucasian female)
- **Assault on female -** Officers responded to an apartment in which a person was reportedly being prevented from leaving. Upon arrival, officers observed the subject physically preventing another person from leaving the room. Officers commanded him to show his hands, but he did not comply so officers grabbed his arms and handcuffed him. (Hard Hands, 2 officers, 1 Black-African American Male)
- **Warrant Service-** Officers located a wanted subject and asked him to put his hands behind his back. The subject began yelling and walking aggressively toward officers. An officer pointed a Taser and commanded the man to stop, which he did, and he was taken into custody without further incident. (Taser warning, 1 officer, 1 Black-African American Male)
- **Shots Fired-** Officers responded to a shots-fired call and observed a subject who was seen running into a residence with a gun. The subject was commanded to come out of the residence with his hands up. Officers pointed their weapons at him until he could be detained. (Pointing of weapon, 2 officers, 1 Black-African American Male)
- **IVC-** Officers located a subject who had made comments about wanting to harm himself and who admitted to having a knife on his person. He refused their commands to stop so officers grabbed the subject by the shoulders and wrist. The subject, again, resisted their efforts and he was taken to the ground and handcuffed. (Hard Hands, 2 officers, 1 Caucasian Male)
- **DWI-** Officers were completing the booking process for a subject who had been arrested for DWI. During the booking process, the man lunged at an officer and was taken to ground and handcuffed. (Hard hands, 2 officers, 1 Caucasian Male)

SUMMARY OF USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS CONT.

- **IVC-** Officers responded to a female subject who was walking in traffic. Upon arrival, officers encountered the woman who, again, attempted to walk back into traffic. Officers restrained her in handcuffs and she was committed. (Hard hands, 2 officers, 1 Caucasian female)
- **Warrant Service** -Officers were at a home serving a warrant for assault. Officers found the wanted subject hiding in a closet and he was ordered out of the closet, at gunpoint. (Pointing of weapon, 2 officers, 1 Caucasian male)
- **Suspicious persons with weapons** - Officers conducted a traffic stop on a vehicle that had been reported to have multiple armed subjects inside. Officers pointed their weapons at the occupants as they were instructed to get out of the car. (Pointing of weapon, 4 officers, 1 Black-African American Male, 1 Black-African American Female)
- **Drunk and Disruptive-** Officers arrested a subject for being intoxicated and disruptive. As she was walked to the patrol car, she threw herself onto the ground. She was picked up and taken to the car. (Hard hands, 2 officers, 1 Caucasian female)
- **Domestic Assault-** Officers attempted to arrest a subject for assaulting a female. The subject tried to walk away from the officers and pulled away when he was grabbed by them. He resisted being handcuffed and several officers assisted in getting him detained. (Hard Hands, 3 officers, 1 Black-African American Male)
- **Assault on Law Enforcement Officer-** A subject was asked to move away from an active crime scene. The subject refused and continued confronting the officer. After multiple commands, officers attempted to place him under arrest, but he pulled away. He was grabbed by officers on the scene, who placed him in handcuffs. (Hard Hands, 3 officers, 1 Caucasian Male)